

ABSTRACT

A human gene and a mouse gene corresponding to *Drosophila* period gene which is known to be involved in the circadian period. The proteins and DNAs are applicable to the treatment of diseases relating to the circadian rhythm such as sleep phase delay syndrom, sleep phase progression syndrom, non-circadian sleep-wake syndrome, irregular sleep-wake disorder, and time difference syndrome (so-called jet lag), and to the labor and health management of irregular night time workers and the prevention of such disorders as night poriomania in dementia.